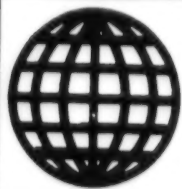


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7 MAY 1992



**FOREIGN
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JPRS Report

Near East & South Asia

IRAN

Near East & South Asia

IRAN

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN Decision Seen as Pretext for 'New War'

NC1904064092 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0350 GMT 19 Apr 92*

[Central News Unit Research Group commentary]

[Excerpts] The committee in charge of delineating the borders between Iraq and Kuwait has announced its final decision and has placed part of Khawr Umm Qasr and the oil-rich al-Rumaylah region in Kuwait. [passage omitted]

It is highly possible that in four months Kuwait will gain access to other coastal waters, depriving Iraq of a large part of its coastline and access to the Persian Gulf forever. Before the Iraq-Iran war, Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] was Iraq's major water route to Iraq. After the war this route was closed and Iraq started to develop Khawr Umm Qasr, situated at the end of Khawr 'Abdallah and opposite Kuwait's Bubiyan Island. The two countries' coastline is about 40 km long, and a special UN committee will decide on the border within the next four months. [passage omitted]

Now, a year and some months after the Persian Gulf war, the Iraqi regime has lost its military and nuclear installations and a large part of its war machine and it is compelled to hand over part of what it considers its territory to Kuwait. The question is: Will Iraq accept the new border delineation since it still considers Kuwait to be a part of it? With the new conditions emerging in the area, it is possible that this border delineation could become a pretext for a new war.

Another point is that it seems improbable that Kuwait will be able to safeguard its new territory on its own and it may always need the presence and assistance of foreign and especially Western forces. Nor should it be forgotten that with the delineation of borders, Iraq is removed from the list of Persian Gulf countries and Iraq's foreign policy in this region will be weaker than ever.

In addition to the dispute on the Iraq-Kuwait border, there are other regional border disputes such as between Saudi Arabia and Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Oman, Qatar and Bahrain, and Iran and Iraq over Arvand Rud, and the UN intervention in delineating the Iraq-Kuwait border may set a legal precedence for future steps.

Paper Urges Confronting U.S. Acts in Gulf

NC1904132492 *Tehran SALAM in Persian 17 Mar 92 p 12*

[Unattributed commentary: "Our Next-Door Neighbor!"]

[Excerpts] With the gradual converging of U.S. and British warships in the Persian Gulf, the vital area of the strategic waterway of the Persian Gulf is becoming narrower. Last week, a U.S. aircraft carrier with 85 aircraft aboard

replaced the Eisenhower aircraft carrier. There are currently 20 U.S. and three British warships with more than 200 aircraft on board displaying their strength in the Persian Gulf.

It is said that this convergence of forces is for the purpose of military action against Iraq. Regardless of the objective of these military moves, they can be considered an attempt to undermine Iran's presence and supremacy in the Persian Gulf. [passage omitted]

The destructive effects of the oil war are emerging gradually and the United States is our new and inauspicious neighbor on the one hand in the entire south of the country. If our inertia continues it will also interfere in the north in its capacity as head of NATO on the pretext of toppling the Iraqi regime. The United States will thus become our next-door neighbor. The need of the hour demands that any kind of illegal act on its part should be seriously and consistently confronted on the international level.

It is feared that the consecutive illegal acts and the violation of the national sovereignty of countries may become a habit and a common international norm for the United States to enable it to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries. If today Iraq is prone to attacks against its national sovereignty, what reason is there to believe that this will not be applied to other countries as a common practice and that similar resolutions will not be passed against other countries? Take for example the recent U.S. attitude regarding the North Korean ship.

It appears that defending accepted international norms, which the United States is violating with the use of force, should be implemented as part of our diplomacy, as silence is considered a form of consent by all.

UN Funds Esfahan Metro Survey

92AS0897C *Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian 15 Apr 92 p 10*

[Text] Esfahan—IRNA—9 Farvardin [29 Mar]—To coordinate studies to select appropriate technology and to estimate the volume of fixed and current investments for the Esfahan Region Metro Project, a contract for the UN Economic Assistance Committee to procure the foreign exchange has been signed between the representative of this organization and the director of the Esfahan Region Metro Company.

Under this contract, the UN Economic Assistance Committee will pay \$500,000 of the of \$1.2 million cost for studies on the Esfahan Region Metro Project, and the other \$700,000 will be paid by the Plan and Budget Organization.

In these studies, which will take 15 months and will be carried out with the participation of foreign consultants and a group of Iranian consulting engineers, the procedure for cooperation between the two sides has been designed in such a way that in addition to as much work as possible being done by the Iranian consulting engineers, technical experience and information will also be transferred.

Commentary Views Mitterrand's Visit to Turkey

LD1804075592 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1006 GMT 14 Apr 92*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Francois Mitterrand, the socialist president of France, is in Turkey. He and the people accompanying him arrived in Istanbul yesterday for political and economic talks with high-ranking Turkish officials. The French president's trip to Turkey is unprecedented in the past three decades and it is expected that, in view of new conditions in the Black Sea region and Europe's sensitivity to developments there and in the Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, the meeting between the heads of the two countries will strengthen bilateral ties. [passage omitted]

More than the usual meeting between heads of state, Mitterrand's trip reveals a notable political necessity. From the European standpoint, despite its geographical proximity to Europe, Turkey is increasingly following the policies of the other side of the Atlantic; that trend can clearly be seen in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea regions, and in relations with CIS countries.

Since the independence of those republics, Europe has shown that it lacks the necessary faculties and wisdom to guide and control the conflicts and the at times violent developments of that region; a weakness and incapacity that has reduced the EC, with its notable economic strength, to a mere observer. Thus, the French president's trip to Turkey will not only have the obvious impact on bilateral ties, but will also include efforts to discover ways of cooperation between Europe/France and Turkey in order to take action in the Black Sea and Central Asian regions. That important development, if it is realized, would strengthen France's international role and would improve Europe's situation in its rivalry with the United States. In this connection, France, at the head of an international consortium, intends to implement a project known as (?Turk-Est) in Turkey for the transmission of satellite television programs. The project will be carried out with a budget of around \$45 million and it will affect public opinion in the Central Asian and Black Sea republics.

Telecommunications Agreement Signed With Italy

92AS0897B *Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian 15 Apr 92 p 10*

[Text] Rome—IRNA—16 Farvardin [5 Apr]—The Italian [(Alcatel)] company announced that it has taken on the project of expanding Iran's communications network.

Based on an agreement signed between the Italian company and Iran's Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone, this company will provide Iran with equipment and a microwave communications system for modernizing and expanding the telephone network.

Based on this agreement, the Italian company will also build and install 2,000 microwave communications

devices with medium- and short-wave capability, as well as the necessary equipment for controlling the communications network.

The [Alcatel] company will also build 39 regional centers and 70 telephone stations for the outskirts of the cities of Iran.

The value of the contract was announced at 55 billion lira (about \$45 million), and the communications system is to be put into service by the end of the year 1993.

Siemens To Build Power Plant on Qeshm

92AS0887E *Tehran RESALAT in Persian 11 Apr 92 p 15*

[Text] Bonn, IRNA—Siemens of Germany, with Iranian participation, will build a gas-powered electrical power station and a water desalinization plant on Qeshm Island.

Based on a report published in Munich Thursday by Siemens, the agreement to build this installation was signed Wednesday in the German city of Offenbach.

Dr. 'Ali Shams Ardekani, Iran's deputy minister of mines and metals, signed this agreement as the official representing the free island port of Qeshm, and the Kraftwerk Union company signed it representing the energy production division of Siemens.

Based on this agreement, Siemens and the Qeshm Island administrative center will participate equally in establishing and investing in a company for this purpose. The capacity of the gas-powered electrical power station on Qeshm will be 1,000 megawatts and the capacity of the water desalinization plant will be 120,000 cubic meters per day.

The electrical power and water installations will be built in four phases. The first phase will go into operation in 1994-1995. For the first phase 500 million marks will be jointly invested.

Transport Agreement Signed With Germany

92AS0897E *Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian 15 Apr 92 p 10*

[Text] Bonn—IRNA—9 Farvardin [29 Mar]—A contract for cooperation and overland shipping has been signed in Bonn between Iran and Germany by Mohammad Sa'idn-ezad, deputy minister of roads and transport and his German counterpart Wilhelm [Knitel].

When signing this agreement, the German deputy minister of roads said: After the end of the Iran-Iraq war the goods exchanged between Iran and the Federal Republic of Germany [as published] increased significantly, and the Iranian shipping companies have played an important role in this regard.

This agreement provides regulations and conditions for shipping goods between by the two countries using transportation equipment. Likewise, some shipping operations are exempt from permits, among which may be mentioned postal shipments, damaged transportation equipment,

artistic items and goods, equipment for exhibitions, propaganda, and medical goods.

This agreement likewise provides that highway transportation equipment registered in the two countries is exempt from customs duties and taxes for one year after it enters the treaty's signatory nations.

This treaty will be in force initially for two years, and after this period it will remain in force indefinitely if both sides agree.

Khodrow Company To Export 1,070 Vehicles to Russia

*LD0904163292 Tehran IRNA in English 1347 GMT
9 Apr 92*

[Text] Astara (Gilan), April 9, IRNA—The Iran Khodrow Company is to export 1,070 various kinds of vehicles to Russia this year.

According to a company official today, separate agreements have been reached with four Russian companies for the export of 500 Peugeot cars, 501 mini-buses, 119 buses and 33 ambulances to Russia.

The Russian companies will pay part of the transaction in hard currency and part of it on the barter basis, he said.

He added that Iran Khodrow Company had already fulfilled almost 40 to 90 percent of its commitments before the Russian companies. [sentence as published]

Automobile Exports to Russia Planned

*92AS0887F Tehran RESALAT in Persian
11 Apr 92 p 15*

[Text] Astara—IRNA—1,070 vehicles of various types will be exported this year from Iran to Russia.

Mohsen Shirkand, export representative of Iran Vehicle, said: In separate contracts with four Russian companies, [Baykalit], [Es'arab], [Asperov] and [Ostanku Emposit], this company will export to that country 500 Peugeots, 501 minibuses, 119 buses, and 33 ambulances.

He said: Some of the foreign exchange revenues of these exports will be made up through oil, and the rest will be equalized through barter.

He added: So far Iran Vehicle has met 40 to 90 percent of its commitments to Russian companies.

Commentary Views Arab Diplomacy on Libya Crisis

*LD0904143692 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1005 GMT
8 Apr 92*

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Excerpts] The informal talks between the ministers of seven member countries of the Arab League who are trying to solve the crisis between Libya and the West, ended last night in Cairo. [passage omitted]

Political analysts are predicting that the Arab League has presented new proposals to solve the crisis between Tripoli and the West to Butrus Ghali. [passage omitted]

The great concern of the Arab countries, notably those that are Libya's neighbors, has prompted them to embark on extensive negotiations in an effort to seek a solution to this crisis. It is evident that any kind of confrontation between Libya and the West would have grave consequences that would inevitably spread to the rest of the Arab countries.

Arab countries are right now facing a crisis, the consequences of which are linked to the efforts being made to solve it. [as heard]. On the one hand, Arab statesmen are up against regional public opinion, which is becoming more vocal and which considers that whatever Arab countries have done so far for Tripoli has not been sufficient. And, on the other hand, they are worried that the hostile measures taken by the West and carried out on the basis of monopolistic interpretations [bardasht-e enhesari] of the UN Charter, would be turned on them next.

Thus, if the Arab League is able to find a halfway solution based on international laws and convince Tripoli and Western countries to accept it, the crisis could then probably be solved. But, political analysts believe that the obstinate posture adopted by Western countries vis-a-vis proposals for mediation will weaken the Arab community's chances of succeeding in its mediation efforts.

Paper on Standards for Judging Libya, Israel

*NC1104120892 Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL
in English 6 Apr 92 p 2*

[Editorial: "The Law of the Jungle"]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi told a basic and natural truth in his 'Id al-Fitr address Saturday when he said Arab states have a right to reject UN resolutions "unless Israel implements the 49 resolutions issued against it".

The Libyan leader was of course referring to Security Council Resolution 748 issued against Libya and due to go into effect on April 15, if Libya refuses to hand over the two suspects named by Britain and America for the December 1988 Pan Am air disaster over Lockerbie.

The process that finally named the Libyans as culprits seems more like somebody grabbed names from a hat rather than conducted an investigation, especially since nearly everybody and his mother in the Middle East has been charged with Lockerbie at one time or another in the ensuing years.

More specifically, the Libyans were picked out because they refused to back the American coalition in the war against Iraq and denounced the Madrid conference, wherein Arab states committed the undignified act of caving in to the recognition of Israel.

Curious thing about Madrid and the subsequent mini conferences it has spawned is that Israel, an illegal UN creation, managed to exclude the very same United Nations from the entire process. Then again, the Security

Council which is so eager to get Libya, has never applied any real pressure on Israel even though it has been occupying three sovereign Arab states (Palestine, Lebanon, Syria) for a collective total of 83 years. It took this same Security Council less than six months to declare total war on Iraq for the occupation of Kuwait.

The date too, April 15, has obviously been chosen to add insult to injury. If by then the Libyans are not handed over, air traffic to Libya will be suspended and Tripoli's diplomatic missions abroad will have their activities curtailed. April 15 coincides with the sixth anniversary of the American invasion of Libya. And that action was itself based on a campaign of constantly repeated lies.

The Security Council has taken on the ominous role of enforcer, based on the whims and wishes of Washington. These circumstances amount to the degradation of the entire UN system. [If] the Americans' own house is in a state of serious decay, how can that nation then be judge and jury for everybody else? Simple: it's called the law of the jungle.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

'Double Standards' on Anti-Iranian Attacks Viewed

NC1704132892 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English
7 Apr 92 p 2

[Editorial: "West Impotent on Terrorist Attacks"]

[Text] Iran's relations with Iraq have been formal and proper since ties were restored between the two countries following Saddam Husayn's acceptance of the conditions set by Tehran for a peace settlement to Baghdad's imposed war. The result has yielded some positive results, like the exchange in numbers of POW's although there has been much foot-dragging on this and other issues.

One of the main bones of contention has been the continued support shown by the Iraqi regime for the outlawed Iranian Monafeqin [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization] (MKO) terrorist group, that has been allowed to freely operate its headquarters from Baghdad in waging an armed struggle against the Islamic Republic. There have also been reports of the Iraqi authorities preventing MKO members, repentant, of their past misdeeds, from returning to Iran.

The most serious violation, however, came last Saturday, when MKO terrorists attacked border villages in Iran with impunity from Iraq, despite repeated protests lodged by Tehran. As an act of war waged on the Islamic Republic, Iran's air force was forced to respond by attacking the source of the unprovoked assault at an MKO military base. In doing so, the Iranian Government did no more than to reserve the right of all countries to defend themselves from armed invasion on its people.

The MKO has a long and notorious record of committing terrorist attacks both inside Iran and on its citizens and officials elsewhere and have resulted in the killing and maiming of hundreds of innocent civilians. Yet many

countries around the world have not only harbored its members but some have given open support to their violent exploits against the democratically elected government of Iran on account of its independent Islamic line.

The spate of attacks on Iranian missions in America and Europe on Sunday and which have continued yesterday in Australia can only be seen in this context and where diplomatic buildings have not been given the protection, commonly afforded to other countries. In this respect, it is noteworthy that the Security Council was immediately called into emergency session last week to condemn attacks on foreign embassies in Libya, but nothing similar has been suggested in the case of the damage inflicted on Iranian missions.

Such failings not only show the double standards employed by certain countries but also implicate their claim for combating international terrorism as being arbitrary. Only the adequate safeguarding of all diplomatic missions and the arrest of those responsible for carrying out terrorist acts will prove that Western governments are not impotent and that the series of terrorist raids was not orchestrated with their help or complicity as the whole scenario would suggest.

Paper Views Afghan Disintegration

NC1704133892 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English
12 Apr 92 p 2

[Editorial: "Hazardous and Irreversible Process of Disintegration"]

[Text] The United Nations special envoy on Afghanistan affairs, Benon Sevan, has undertaken new efforts which could put an end to 13 years of hostilities.

The new reconciliatory attempts by the UN special envoy are in line with the 5-point scheme proposed last year by the former UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar.

Benon Sevan is planning a meeting of 150 representatives from various social, political, ethnic and religious groups in one of the European capitals, very probably in Vienna. The meeting is to elect the members of a 35-man provisional government which will organize free elections in Afghanistan. And although the names of the 150 representatives have not yet been announced, some of the political groups in Afghanistan have already declared their positions regarding the proposed meeting.

Obviously Benon Sevan's choice cannot satisfy all the expectations of all political groups in Afghanistan, and the declaration of positions by various groups and the consequent creation of the atmosphere of threats and intimidations for the UN special envoy, should be considered as unworthy measures by the political groups and parties. Such hostile and illogical gestures could not in any way contribute to the peaceful settlement of differences.

Afghanistan seems to be entering a period of the predominance of separate ethnic groups and a general atmosphere of the revival of racial attitudes. Undoubtedly the tribal leaders had very strong roles in the political developments in that country during the past few years, but now a totally

different mood seems to have overtaken the nation. The non-Pashto ethnic groups, who currently form the majority of the population, are loath to accept the political domination which had been exerted during the past decades by members of the Pashto ethnic group. They find such ethnic political domination unacceptable either in the form of Zaher Shah's monarchy, Najibollah's communist rule, or an Islamic government headed by 'Abdol Rasul Sayyaf or Golboddin Hekmatyar, all of whom belong to the Pashto ethnic group.

As it is, Afghanistan's territorial unity seems to be on the verge of disintegration, and time and opportunities for saving that unity seem to be very scant. It is, therefore, to be hoped that UN authorities and all the other concerned parties will realize the extremely critical period. The Soviet Union has proved that the process of territorial disintegration is extremely hazardous, and certainly irreversible.

Agricultural Agreement Signed With Pakistan

*LD1604193492 Tehran IRNA in English 0852 GMT
16 Apr 92*

[Text] Islamabad, April 16, IRNA—Iran's Minister of Agriculture 'Isa Kalantari left here for Muscat, Oman Wednesday night after inking a letter of understanding on agricultural cooperation with Pakistan.

The letter calls for exchange of agricultural expertise and experience, cooperation in water and soil engineering, training and exchange of agricultural products.

As for purchase of meat from Pakistan, Islamabad is to submit its offer.

During the four-day official visit Kalantari held separate meetings with the Pakistani president, prime minister and the minister of finance and economic affairs. He also inspected several agricultural institutions.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Rafsanjani Urges Shi'ite-Sunni 'Solidarity'

*NC1804070492 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0230 GMT
18 Apr 92*

[Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani, currently on a visit to meet the people in Hormozgan Province and to inspect the various development projects in the province, arrived in Bandar 'Abbas yesterday evening. He continued his schedule by meeting the Shi'ite and Sunni ulema and the Friday and congregational imams of Hormozgan Province.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani discussed the distinctive circumstances that have emerged in the aftermath of the collapse of Marxism for the Muslims of the world, adding: In the past the capitalist system tried to frighten people about Marxism but now their propaganda is against Islam and people are being intimidated with terms such as fundamentalism, principled leanings, and Islam.

During this meeting the president stressed Iran's principled valiant stand regarding the events in the world of Islam and the momentous responsibility of both Shi'ites

and Sunnis before the powers of world arrogance. He emphasized the need for solidarity between Sunnis and Shi'ites and the role of the religious clerics in giving guidance on this path and in attaining Iran's lofty hallowed aspirations.

The president described Hormozgan Province as a sensitive region, calling Bandar 'Abbas the country's forehead, and said that implementation of the national development plans in this region is most fruitful. He added: With the implementation of the two-line railroad project of Bafq-Bandar 'Abbas, imports and exports from seven northern neighboring countries can be transported.

It may be recalled that on his arrival in Bandar 'Abbas, Hashemi-Rafsanjani was accorded a tumultuous welcome by local residents. He inaugurated the Kowsar cold storage plant in Hormozgan and inspected the al-Mahdi project.

Continuing his visit, the president will meet with the people of Minab and Bandar 'Abbas today.

Kalantari Returns From Pakistan, Oman Visit

*LD2004141192 Tehran IRNA in English 0740 GMT
19 Apr 92*

[Text] Tehran, April 19, IRNA—Iran's Minister of Agriculture 'Isa Kalantari concluded a week-long visit to Islamabad and Muscat and returned home Saturday.

In Islamabad Kalantari signed a letter of understanding with his Pakistani counterpart Abdul Majid Malik which calls for agricultural cooperation and making use of Pakistani technology in sugarcane industries. He also held talks with Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and a number of other ministers.

While in Muscat he discussed with Omani Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Mohammad Bin-'Abdallah Bin-Zaher al-Hinai expansion of bilateral agricultural cooperation in the fields of live-stock breeding and fisheries.

Aspects of Election Campaign Viewed by Rafsanjani

*LD2004154292 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1930 GMT
19 Apr 92*

[Excerpt] Here is a brief report on the third day of President Rafsanjani's tour of the province of Hormozgan. President Rafsanjani attended a splendid gathering of the inhabitants of Bandar Abbas in the city's Takhti gymnasium, and remarked on the country's current problems and the prospects for the economic development of Hormozgan province.

The president said in his address to the inhabitants of Hormozgan: I should like to talk to you here about issues which I want to raise with everyone throughout the country. However, In view of my trip to your province and your hospitality, it is you whom I am addressing, and I will therefore cite as examples many of the problems faced by your province.

He said, I discussed a certain question in my sermons last Friday because of a new wave of propaganda which we felt they [as heard] are conducting against us. Because of the elections, this propaganda has taken a bad form inside our country, capable of causing deviations in thought and despondency among some people. I usually do my homework; I identify the latest circumstances and issues of the day and underline those discussions that are very important for people.

And now, I think that I should be saying the following things about the elections: Evidently, in view of the election campaigns, there are people in the country who will magnify the weak points because this is their way of telling the people that they care and understand their problems. This is alright to the point that it takes the form of criticism, thus making officials think in terms of solutions. However, this manner of raising some issues can call into question the successes and endeavors of your hard-working officials and their services and those of yours. Our enemies too, take advantage of precisely this situation and during these past weeks, all that those foreign correspondents had to say was that because the people of Iran have problems, they are disheartened with their revolution and are not participating in the elections.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: We were not able to say anything at that point because it was not yet proven that people were not disheartened. Now it is clear how much they [foreigners] tell the truth. Judge for yourself. All those who voted know and there is no need for me to tell you what you did. The analysis of the issue is clear as far as we ourselves are concerned, for, while people have real problems in their daily lives, nevertheless, because they staged a revolution for the sake of Islam, it is very important to them that the glory and splendor of the Islamic revolution should always be preserved.

He added: People know that with all the post-war difficulties and those tasks that were not done before the revolution, a lot of things have been achieved since, and if there is a problem, they know where it springs from. They are certain that the programs which their system is in the process of implementing will transform this country into a great country.

He continued: You inhabitants of the province of Hormozgan should take note of what your province was like before, what it is like today, and what it will turn into in the future. In these two days that I have been in your province, I have noticed that in this region too, just as in other parts of the country, there are huge tasks to be done which have not been done up to now. The reasons for this are, first, problems inherited from the last regime; next, the war and the specific circumstances that the Islamic revolution found itself in. [passage omitted emphasizing development potentials of the province]

Rafsanjani Comments on Qeshm Development Plans

NC1904070992 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Apr 92*

[Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani continued his visit to Hormozgan Province and spoke to a spectacular

gathering of the island's people at the congregation mosque there. In his remarks, the president said that from now on, to help the legal importers of goods onto Qeshm Island, tariffs will not be received in Qeshm Customs but Customs will have to carry out customs formalities at the island's export points on goods that were legally imported onto the island.

Commenting on the economic and social development of the Qeshm free zone, he said: This island will become the Persian Gulf's most flourishing island. One of the country's important jetties is to be built in southern Qeshm because of the favorable depth of the water in that area.

The president also noted the need for coordination between the people and the government's policies in Qeshm free zone, adding: Many good plans will be carried out in the region to create green belts, to build flood-protection dams, to construct reservoirs for millions of liters of water, to distribute water and electricity, to build highways and railroads, and to implement cultural and sports programs. Therefore, this area cannot be managed like it was in the past. We want the enduring good religious spirit of the pious people on the island to be preserved in the era of industrialization.

Rafsanjani Visits Hormozgan Aluminum Complex

LD1904100992 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0630 GMT 18 Apr 92*

[Text] We begin the news bulletin with a report on the visit by Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the president of the republic, to Hormozgan Province.

Continuing his visit to the province, the president toured the al-Mahdi Aluminum Complex in Bandar 'Abbas. He told the engineers and experts at the project that those countries in the world which did not have oil were strong in aluminium industry and through that industry they could have ample exports and gain ample added value.

He then said: Unfortunately, despite the fact that in Iran we have oil resources in abundance as well as human resources and geographic position, we are backward in that industry.

He added: With the establishment of the aluminum industry many of our country's problems will be solved because aluminum is in high demand in the world and its added value is high. Petrochemical projects as well as projects on exploitation, transfer, and refining of gas are the same. We believe that the way for the country's salvation lies in setting up such industries. One of the objectives in creating free zones is that of absorbing capital.

Larijani Addresses World Events

LD0804215792 *Tehran IRNA in English 1323 GMT 8 Apr 92*

[Text] Tehran, April 8. IRNA—Iran should be prepared to face three important events in the new year 1371 (1992-1993), namely the disintegration of the Russian Federative

Republic, the end of Saddam Husayn's rule in Iraq, and the overthrow of the Kabul regime, prominent Iranian politician Mohammad Javad Larijani says.

Larijani in an article appearing in the afternoon daily ETTELA'AT here today said these events are to take place around the geographical borders of Iran, thus giving new dimensions to the current shaky situation. Thus, he said, Islamic Iran would emerge as the only reliable axis for regional stability and security.

In neighboring Turkey, Larijani said, "interesting events" are underway. Turkish politicians have concluded that their 40-year-long campaign against Islam has been useless, the best proof of it being the failure of the Communist regime in the former Soviet Union.

On the other hand, he added, if Turkish politicians get closer to Islam, they will both gain a better political reputation among the people, due to the growing Islamic tendencies in Turkey, and be accepted more easily by the new republics of the former Soviet Union.

However, Larijani said, these politicians are facing a major difficulty, that is American politicians have concluded that Islam should not be given "a chance".

If a chance is given to some sort of "false" Islamic movement to be launched in a part of the Islamic world, the powerful and genuine Islamic movement, inspired by Iran, will rapidly engulf it. "That is, the Islamic revolution has no rival in the Muslim world."

Therefore, the Americans through their elements in the Turkish Government and Army, are trying to deprive the Turkish politicians of any chance of compromise and leniency towards Islam.

Some of the hostilities and unbecoming moves against Iran arise from this origin. "No doubt this U.S. policy would eventually favor the Islamic revolution, since the more the borders become clear and the more the hostilities against Islam become obvious, the sooner the Islamic Ummah will be urged to make its basic decision." The U.S. policy towards Islam is based on a new and double-stage strategy: First, leniency towards Iran and making efforts to get closer to Tehran along with a concurrent and heavy suppression of the Islamic movements in the Arab and Islamic countries. In the second stage, after succeeding in checking the Islamic movements, Iran's serious treatment has been predicted.

"In my opinion this new strategy stems from several great blunders:

1. Islamic movements can be eradicated through a coup or the like,
2. The only golden opportunity for the United States to dominate the world is the next one or two years, and
3. After the collapse of the so-called bi-polar system, the third world is now looking for a new guardian, and the only power which can provide a security cover in addition to boosting their (third world) economy is the U.S.

"Of course, some time is needed for the hegemonists to feel the real situation. Time is not important, but the 'price' of this misunderstanding is important"

Larijani, elsewhere, said the world arena is thinking about a new game's rules which are very far from the imaginary "mono-polar" world, and this is good news for the Islamic Republic of Iran, and any other firm-rooted country wishing to remain independent.

Politics for Iranian officials would by far be more complicated in the new year as compared to the previous years, while vast horizons and fields of action would also be open for them.

Over the past half-a-century, he added, the world policy had been "mechanized" significantly, and politicians had been trying to make all the affairs economy-centered, and the people income-centered in order to have predictable rooms for maneuvering, while in dealing with foreign policy, power would be the center of action.

Therefore, amity, nobility, and justice-seeking have no place in the post World War II politics.

Today some issues are proposed which narrate some sort of "political awakening" in the world, an awakening which throws doubt on the "mechanized politics". This has trembled the current political entities of the world, and reveals that the collapse of Marxism is a trans-regional phenomenon which would continue in some way.

Guard Corps Prohibited From Interfering in Elections

92AS0888C Tehran RESALAT in Persian 6 Apr 92 p 13

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Sa'idi, head of Guard Corps information security, by radio and television; place and date not given; boldface words as published]

[Text] News division. **The head of Guard Corps information security announced in a radio and television interview that the Guard Corps and the mobilization forces are prohibited from interfering in the elections in any form, and violators will be seriously dealt with.**

According to a report by the public relations office of the Guard Corps, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sa'idi explained the role of the Guard Corps in the elections in this interview and, making the above statements, said: The next elections are an important test for the revolution, and the Guard Corps and the mobilization forces must actively participate in them.

Also, in connection with the need for the prohibition on the interference of the Guard Corps and the mobilization forces in the elections, he said: Considering that the duty of the Guard Corps is the armed defense of the revolution, involvement in political issues would prevent the performance of this sacred duty.

In the area of the role of the security and information agency of the Guard Corps, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sa'idi said: Considering that the mission of the Guard Corps is the armed defense of the revolution, the enemies of the revolution are trying to harm this sacred force. Hence, in order

to protect this organization, we need a strong security agency that, while alerting the Guard Corps, would protect the Guard Corps from possible danger. In this connection, the Guard Corps security agency has had the most prominent role so far in protecting the documents of the Guard Corps.

SALAM Accused of Publishing 'Lie'

92AS0888A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 6 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] News division. In the headline of its third issue, the news bulletin of the Tehran combative clerics claimed that Engineer Bahonar, the deputy from Tehran in the Majles, announced during his recent visit to Khuzestan: "Mr. 'Alavitabar, known as 'Kiavash,' is one of the staunch opponents of the guardianship of religious jurisprudence, and if you wish I will give you the telephone numbers of Messrs. Mahdavi-Kani and Nateq-Nuri, so you can ask them about it."

Our correspondent contacted Mr. Bahonar and asked about the truth of this statement.

Mr. Bahonar said: This is an outright lie. I did not make such a statement in Khuzestan.

He added: Recently, I visited Andimeshk and Shush. The statement that the bulletin of the clerics and SALAM newspaper have quoted me as having said is a childish statement, and I never said such a thing. Even Mr. Kiavash asked me about this, and I explained to him that it was a lie.

Pointing out that we should observe divine piety, Salamat emphasized the election campaign and said: We should not pollute the aromatic atmosphere of the Islamic Republic with such slander and lies.

SALAM Distributed Free of Charge

92AS0888B Tehran RESALAT in Persian 7 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] News division: In the past few days, SALAM newspaper was distributed in mosques and on the streets and intersections of Tehran free of charge. Also, reports from some cities indicate that SALAM newspaper has been distributed free of charge among its readers.

It is interesting that this newspaper in its recent issues launched its strongest attacks on the foundations of the regime, including the Council of Guardians and the high-ranking clerics.

Also, SALAM newspaper in its recent issues reported the statements of some of those individuals rejected by the Council of Guardians. Last week, SALAM's statements were used by foreign radios, and the evening programs of Voice of America and the BBC were mostly devoted to this issue.

FARAD Magazine Closed Following Protest

92AS0888D Tehran RESALAT in Persian
12 Apr 92 pp 1, 2

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] Hoseyni, student: The cultural conspiracy of the enemies of Islam is a serious issue about which the people must be aware.

Under the pretext of showing that democracy exists in our country, we should not allow the most sacred values of the regime and Islam to be attacked.

More than 3,000 students shouted slogans such as "death to the pro-American publisher" and protested the offensive caricature in FARAD magazine.

News division. Protesting the publishing of a caricature in FARAD magazine insulting the sacred founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, a large number of students of Imam Khomeyni University and the University of Tehran occupied the office of this magazine for one hour yesterday morning in a revolutionary act and attacked the building where FARAD magazine is located.

More than 3,000 students shouted slogans such as "death to the pro-American publisher" and protested the publishing of the offensive caricature in FARAD magazine.

In occupying the office of this magazine, located on Enqelab Street, the students broke the sign and windows of the office. Also, in their anger, they broke down the doors inside the building and destroyed all its property, such as tables, chairs, and other existing equipment.

Also, the students threw some of the other accessible equipment, such as televisions, documents, and files, into the street.

Shouting slogans in support of the grand leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, they emphasized that they will deal severely with any sort of insult to the religious guardian.

In the gathering of the protestors, a resolution was read in which the officials of the country were asked to punish FARAD magazine most harshly, so that from now on no one would dare insult the sacred institutions.

According to this report, after destroying the FARAD magazine building, the students placed a sign over the entry of the magazine office that read: In the same manner that we stood in the battlefronts against the enemies, we will stand against any action or cultural conspiracy of the enemies.

One of the students, who introduced himself as Hoseyni, said to our correspondent: Unfortunately, some of the publications that have received permits from the Ministry of [Culture and Islamic] Guidance have become nests of the enemies of Islam and spread their poison through their writings. We will not tolerate such magazines. Those who have nothing to say and are only thinking about conspiracies, destruction, and blackmail of the values of the regime should expect harsh consequences from the people.

He added: The cultural conspiracy of the enemies of Islam is a serious matter. The people must be aware and counter this conspiracy.

Mr. Hoseyni said: Under the pretext of showing that democracy exists in our country, we must not allow the most sacred values of the regime and Islam to be attacked.

This is a false notion. Such a definition of democracy does not exist anywhere in the world.

It is worthy of note that Article 27 of the press law explicitly states: "Whenever there is an insult to the leader or leadership council of the Islamic Republic or the proven sources of emulation in a publication, the permit of that publication will be revoked and the manager in charge and the writer of the statement shall be sent to the proper courts and punished."

Hence, it is hoped that following the proper action of the revolutionary Muslim students, the Ministry of Islamic Guidance, which is responsible for the proper implementation of the press law, will make the necessary decision.

It is interesting that yesterday, the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance announced: In the emergency meeting of the press supervisory committee dated 22/1/71 [11 April 1992], the report of the central office of the domestic press concerning the publication of an insulting sketch resembling Imam Khomeyni, God rest his soul, in the latest issue of FARAD was examined and in accordance with Article 27 of the press law, the permit of the publication of the magazine was revoked, and the decision was made to point out the responsible manager to the judicial branch.

Hezbollahis Bomb Magazine Office, Criticize Others

92AS0896A London KEYHAN in Persian
30 Apr 92 pp 1, 8

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] Meshkini: The Muslim nation will not be satisfied with anything less than the execution of the officials of the filthy magazine, FARAD.

The revolution prosecutor general: The operation of publications that insult Islamic sacred beliefs shall be dealt with as belligerent.

It is rumored in Tehran that the manager of FARAD has been executed.

RESALAT: The revolutionary action of the students must be a lesson for those who ridicule the values of the revolution.

The operations of the Hezbollahis are similar to the "cultural revolution of China's Red Guard."

The arrest of the manager, writers and employees of the monthly journal, FARAD, and the artists who drew the caricature in this scholarly monthly publication that the Hezbollahis believe resembles Khomeyni, last week, with the spread of the rumor of the execution of Naser Arabba, the manager of that magazine; the bombing of DONYA-YE SOKHAN monthly magazine; the threatening of other non-Hezbollahi publications; and the strong attacks on the Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance have turned into a cultural invasion by the Hezbollahis.

The Hezbollahis demand a change in the policies of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance in regards to "unsuitable"

publications that in recent years have gained large readership. They also want severe censorship of books, films, and theater and prevention of cultural gatherings in which artistic and literary figures popular before the revolution participate.

On the evening of Thursday, 3 Ordibehesht [23 Apr], the building of DONYA-YE SOKHAN magazine was attacked and destroyed by several armed men. The attackers entered the DONYA-YE SOKHAN building near Mohseni Square at 1500, and then the magazine apartment exploded. Before the explosion, the attackers left the location. This incident had no casualties but caused the destruction of a large part of the magazine apartment and adjacent stores. After the explosion, fire fighters helped contain the spread of the fire to the neighboring buildings. On Saturday, 5 Ordibehesht [25 Apr], a group calling itself "students of the school of martyrdom" claimed responsibility for this explosion by posting announcements on the entrance and walls of the University of Tehran. This announcement, referring to one of the recent articles in DONYA-YE SOKHAN, which had alluded to the "boy's school of martyrdom," states: "Because the exposed Ministry of Guidance has become their ally, the students of the Imam's school punished FARAD magazine, and the students of martyrdom school punished DONYA-YE SOKHAN magazine for its action."

On the other hand, the influential clerics increased their attacks against the officials of FARAD and other cultural publications. Meshkini, the Friday imam of Qom, in his Friday prayer sermon, expressed disappointment about a "corrupt magazine" in the country having insulted Khomeyni and added: "For a nation that loves its leader, it is intolerable to allow faithless and corrupt people to insult the Imam so." He then asked for the execution of the writers and officials of FARAD magazine and said: "Our Hezbollahis, the same individuals who stood up against the United States and the Soviet Union, also responded properly to this action and showed that they will not sit silently by in the wake of such actions. On the other hand, the judicial branch has also had meetings about this matter, but our faithful Muslim nation will not be satisfied with less than the execution and death of the ridiculers in this filthy magazine."

Meshkini then termed the officials of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance responsible for this incident as well and said: "Those who, under their supervision and in this darkness, allow such insects to move are responsible and must be accountable."

He also attacked the Majles that so far has not officially reacted to the incident of the publication of the infamous sketch in FARAD and, addressing the deputies, said: "You gentlemen who spend time making candidates practice practical obligation, you who made impeachments, why is it that you keep quiet?"

After Meshkini, Fazel Lankarani, the secretary of the teachers' society of the Qom seminary, and Jannati, the temporary Friday imam of Qom, also asked for the execution of those arrested.

The Friday imam of Rafsanjan (Mohammad Hashemian), who is also the representative of the "religious guardian" in that city, said in his Friday prayer sermon: "If the operators of this counterrevolutionary magazine and other magazines are not dealt with like Salman Rushdie, tomorrow they will target Mr. Khamene'i."

Musavi-Tabrizi, the prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic, said on 1 Ordibehesht [21 Apr]: "The judicial branch will deal with any publication that insults the sacred beliefs of Islam up to the level of belligerent." Speaking in Mazandaran, he said in an interview with IRNA: The files of individuals who have been arrested in connection with FARAD magazine are being examined and the public will be informed of the results."

In a gathering of a group of seminary students of Ayatollah Golpayegani in Qom, Fazel Lankarani said: "Anyone who wants to deal with the sacred beliefs of Islam and deny one of the necessities of Islam is an apostate. While Islam allows absolute freedom, it accepts this freedom within the bounds of religion, not freedom in the sense of ridiculing and putting down Islamic issues. It will by no means allow anyone to insult the sacred beliefs in public. When a person, as a religious jurisprudent figure, without understanding religious jurisprudence, ridicules religious guardianship and is not dealt with, it gets to a point that an official magazine, which has a permit from the proper ministry, allows itself to publish the picture of the Imam in that upsetting form that pains the heart of every Muslim."

Fazel Lankarani, addressing the judicial branch and the Ministry of Guidance, said: "This problem is due to the lack of attention on the part of some of the officials when in this country books are published whose content spreads corruption among the youth and insults the clerics. Why do you not pay attention, and why do you not choose proper committees to examine these cases? ... These are dangerous problems and the greatest conspiracy against the revolution. If they act in that way about the Imam, Martyr Motahari and other prominent people, all the values of the revolution are put into question."

He then warned the counterrevolutionaries in the government organization and said: "Unfortunately, because in the early days of the victory of the Islamic revolution, the affairs of the government were in the hands of those who were anticlerical, they placed persons in the ministries, some of whom are still present, and if they are not in key positions and are placed in second and third positions, they are the same ones who knowingly allow the publication of such antiregime, anti-Imam and anticleric magazines."

Lankarani then addressed Rafsanjani and said: "On behalf of the Qom seminary, I request that the honorable president, whose high position we consider as next to the grand leader, try to purge the ministries of such persons, the effect of whose evil actions are obvious."

Also, concerning the past attacks of the Hezbollahis (including those in regards to limited partnership companies and Islamic veiling), KEYHAN newspaper published in Tehran has become the enthusiastic spokesman of the

attackers on the offices of the magazines and supporters of censorship. In its editorial on 25 Farvardin [14 Apr], KEYHAN writes: "The sincere forces loyal to the revolution and the Imam are still alive and will not allow the lofty goals of the revolution to be a plaything in other antipeople hands by entrusting the responsibilities to unsuitable individuals. It is proper for the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance to employ individuals who are faithful to the Imam, the revolution and the cultural ideals of pure Islam to reexamine the competence of the owners of the magazines and by decisively rejecting the unsuitable, ameliorate somewhat the internal wound of the Muslim nation caused by domestic magazines."

KEYHAN has not stopped at requesting censorship and revoking the permits of cultural publications. In another article, it strongly attacks the Tehran University publication agency for publishing "general Persian" textbooks in Azar 1370 [22 Nov-21 Dec 1991] by Dr. Seyyed Mohammad Damadi. Criticizing this book, KEYHAN writes that in it, works of such individuals as Kasravi, Mirza Malkom Khan, Mohammad 'Ali Foroughi, Iraj Mirza, 'Ali Dashti, Naderpur, Pezeshkzad, Sa'edi, Chubak, Mojabi and others are quoted and praised, while, on the other hand, "not even one line from the literature of the Islamic revolution and the works of writers and poets after the revolution has been quoted." KEYHAN then warns the officials of the journal of university works that the recent cultural invasion of Islamic Iran and its ideal values which has taken place in various forms has this time appeared in an organized form in the classrooms of the university.

But the attack of the Hezbollahis on the cultural establishments and activities is not limited to the so-called extremist or leftist faction. Rather, RESALAT newspaper, which is a conservative organ, also tries to surpass Tehran KEYHAN in its insults to the cultural publications and artistic activities. In its editorial on 6 Ordibehesht [26 Apr], RESALAT writes: "Publications published under the umbrella of (the Ministry of) Guidance ridicule the mobilization, veiling, martyrdom and the Imam." RESALAT asks that the recent action, which started with "insulting the sacred Imam," be stopped at once. RESALAT concludes: Now, everyone knows that the cultural environment of the country needs reconstruction, and this reconstruction must take place as soon as possible in order for the revolution to be less harmed in its sensitive cultural battle in the present and future.

RESALAT has also strongly attacked another new magazine called TAKAPU, which is published in Tehran for women, and writes that this magazine has "recently taken its sinister step into the world of the press."

RESALAT writes: "On the cover of the magazine, there is a picture of an improperly veiled woman artist with makeup. In the lower part of the cover also there is a picture of that poetess, Simin Behbahani."

The above-mentioned newspaper then asks: "Truly, is there not a more committed poetess than Ms. Simin

Behbahani in our country, a poetess whose worthless and obscene poetry is still used in dancing parties?"

RESALAT then threatens the TAKAPU publishers: "The revolutionary action of the faithful students in response to the filthy action of FARAD magazine must be a lesson to those who ridicule the values of the revolution."

An Iranian journalist in Tehran, whose name we will not reveal for obvious reasons, said in a telephone conversation with KEYHAN: "Overall physical and propaganda attacks by the Hezbollahis on the meetings, publications, and cultural activities increase every day, resembling the 'cultural revolution' of Mao's Red Guard. We are all waiting here for more serious clashes between the independent journals and the Hezbollahis in the future days and weeks. But, fortunately, public opinion does not give the slightest support to the Hezbollahis, and the incident of FARAD magazine has made the people very angry."

Commentary Views 'Imam's Line Coalition'

92AS0888E Tehran RESALAT in Persian 7 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by Badamchian: "The Great Coalition"]

[Text] The "Great Coalition" relates to the first Majles elections. In those days, before the true face of Bani Sadr, the Hypocrites and the liberals had been made clearly visible to the people, there was the fear that the Islamic nation would be occupied by Hypocrites, Bani Sadr supporters, liberals and other deviant elements. Hence, after long negotiations between myself, as a representative of martyr Dr. Beheshti and the Islamic Republican Party, and the honorable society of combative clerics, where representatives from the Islamic groups and organizations of the time were also present, we gathered and an initial agreement between the Party, the combative clerics and some of the other organizations was made, as a result of which the Bani Sadr followers were left out.

After this initial agreement, in a long session in the presence of the central council of the party, the representative of the combative clerics, Martyr Hojjat ol-Eslam Shahabadi, and the representatives of a few other groups, which lasted until half an hour past midnight, a final agreement was made, and in the headline in large letters in green print in the next morning's issue of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper it became known as the "Great Coalition." The positive reaction of the Hezbollah nation and the sincere lovers of the authentic line of the Imam was such that on that day, which was the last day of the election campaign, Tehran was flooded with propaganda sheets about the Great Coalition.

Excused Coalition!

Later, once in a while, some of the organizations or personalities tried to take advantage of this memorable name to get more votes.

In these days, in SALAM newspaper and one or two other newspapers, there is an issue called the "Coalition of the Imam's Line," in which five known and unknown organizations that cosigned in the past elections with the combative clerics have in a communique "declared their

positions" and then in a different communique have stated that the "coalition of the Imam's line," as a protest of the existing expurgation trend, is excused from presenting a list of candidates for deputy.

They say that all of them are followers of the line of the Imam. Then, would they need to have a coalition? Also, why have they not included the society of combative clerics in this coalition? Do they not consider them to be followers of the Imam's line? Apparently, that is the case, in the opinion of this coalition, because they have stated in a communique that they have differences of opinion with the economic and political judgment of a number of their candidates.

But later they have stated that in protest to the existing expurgation trend, they will not introduce candidates. But they consider the list of the clerical society to be preferable!

Truly this is a political mistake, because they prefer a list that requires no coalition.

False Pretenses

Hence, it seems that these gentlemen and ladies had no coalition, but wanted under false pretenses to take advantage—proper advantage, of course!—of the beautiful memory of the Great Coalition in the interest of their friends.

In any case, my recommendation to any person or group who wants to make use of the name "Great Coalition" is that they use it only when it meets the requirements. Otherwise, it will have negative results. They may wish to take my advice or be upset by it, but I say what is proper to say.

Commentary Critical of 'Imam's Line Coalition'

92AS0888F Tehran RESALAT in Persian 8 Apr 92 p 2

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] **Domestic political division.** The government radios of the BBC and Voice of America in the past few days have launched their attacks against the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic mostly on the basis of SALAM newspaper. The government radio of BBC early this week quoted SALAM and the communique of the so-called the Line of the Imam and states:

The most important point is the announcement of the intelligentsia, known as the Coalition of the Imam's Line. They have new outlooks. In their announcement, they do not emphasize the government of religious guardianship. Rather, they stress "republic" and "essential freedom." There are new statements made by young groups about whose being Islamic there is no doubt. But they have raised interesting viewpoints.

By the way, what things are important to the foreigners to whom these are "interesting," "significant" and "new statements"? The saddest fate for a political group is to say things that are "interesting" to the United States and England.

This is the most infamous consequence for those in whom the United States and England are "interested."

Those who speak of "republic" minus "Islamic" should hear the applause from London and Washington. The statement of those who emphasize "basic freedoms" are only worthy to be documented in the reports of the Red Cross and Galindopol, such as those of the unfortunate deputy who said something from the Majles podium that was used in the Galindopol report.

What has been termed as "new viewpoints" by the United States and the BBC is not emphasis on "republic" and "political freedoms." In their opinion, these are "new statements."

What is considered "interesting" and "significant" is that so-called Islamic groups have appeared who "do not emphasize the government of religious guardianship."

Such a great discovery must be congratulated. And these gentlemen who have so easily engaged in political suicide must be offered condolences.

Groups such as the office of strengthening unity, the Islamic assembly of teachers, the organization of the combatants of the revolution, the Islamic assembly of engineers, the Islamic society of university instructors have assumed the Coalition of the Imam's Line as their name. On which goal have they allied?

Do the gentlemen whose volume of propaganda against the regime, Islam and the revolution is comparable to the volume of propaganda of the counterrevolutionaries at the onset of the victory not think that one day the people will

criticize every line in their communiques, announcements, and speeches and ask them to account for them?

Why do you make statements that are like the last bullet shot at the apparent credibility and dignity that you have acquired? What do you think is so valuable about a deputy seat in the Majles that you attack so out of control all the values and foundations of the regime?

We are sure that after the dust settles and the heat resulting from the anger subsides, a look at what you have done will be sickening even to yourselves.

Return to the loving arms of the nation and do not pollute the scented atmosphere of the sacred Islamic regime with poisonous words and filthy, shameful letters. Your words and deeds will cause a handful of deceived people who are traitors to Islam and the people who in the Ba'ath Party camps prefer soldiering for Satan to soldiering for the deputy of God to think that there is something going on in Tehran.

All the traitors to the nation throughout the world had gathered in Baghdad to perhaps help a bunch of deceived and uninformed people in Tehran and promised the conquest of Tehran. Those who could not even stay in a border village and by the grace of God they who had all gathered in a barracks were stricken by the fire and wrath of God and went to hell.

The elections are going through their natural process. Those who follow the line of the Imam and obey the leader will go to the Majles, and a Majles that is the arm of the leader will be born to neutralize the conspiracies of the global oppressors.

God willing.

Khorasan Wheat Production Doubles

92AS0897D Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian
15 Apr 92 p 10

[Text] Mashhad—KEYHAN correspondent—9 Farvardin [29 Mar]—With the implementation of the main irrigated wheat project for Khorasan Province farmland, wheat production has increased from 1.9 to 3.7 tons per surface unit.

The above was announced by the chief of the Agricultural Development Office of Khorasan Province.

He announced that 225,000 hectares of land in Khorasan Province are included in the main irrigated wheat project. He said: Of the lands in this project, 95,000 hectares are insured. He cited the shortage of agricultural machinery and fuel as the most important problems for agricultural development. He said: Khorasan Province needs 5,000 tractors per year, and unfortunately of this number it only procures 2,300 machines annually.

Continuing his remarks, the chief of the Agricultural Development Office of Khorasan Province discussed the extent of the wheat harvest in this province. He said: In the current agricultural year 1.17 million tons of irrigated wheat and 252,000 tons of wheat grown by dry farming have been harvested.

He noted: This year the production of irrigated wheat is up 29.5 percent from last year, and the production of dry-farmed wheat is up 48.2 percent.

He discussed the allocation of 11,000 hectares of land in the province for growing potatoes. He said: This year 289,153 tons of potatoes have been harvested in the province.

Price of Rice Increases in Northern Provinces

92AS0887A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 8 Apr 92 p 15

[Text] Rasht—IRNA—On the eve of the rice-planting season in the provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran, the price of the various kinds of rice produced domestically in the northern part of the country has increased 10 to 15 percent.

Currently the price of the high-yielding varieties of rice is between 750 and 850 rials per kg, and the price of other varieties is between 850 and 1300 rials per kg, and these prices are 120 to 200 rials higher than they were a month ago, respectively.

The prices of the high-yielding varieties of rice, including sefidrud and khazar, were 600 to 700 rials per kg in Gilan until late in the month of Bahman [21 Jan-19 Feb], and other varieties including sadri, binam, tarom, and hasani were 750 to 1,000 rials per kg.

The increase in the price of rice is occurring at a time when all of these crops are being bought cheaply by middlemen and rice wholesalers from the hard-working rice growers.

Because of their great financial need and the bad economic conditions, every year the rice growers of Gilan and

Mazandaran must sell the rice they have harvested in the months of Mehr and Aban [23 Sep-21 Nov].

Last year the Rural Cooperatives Organization was also unable to purchase the crops of rice growers and this benefited the wholesalers.

Likewise, the importation of about 600,000 tons of rice in two phases led to daily increasing stagnation in the domestic rice market and a drop in prices, so that rice growers in the north were not able to fully recover the costs of planting, cultivating and harvesting.

Because most of the farms in the north are small operations, the lack of profits has caused them to convert their land to orchards and pastures, and a great many wealthy people from Tehran and other parts of the country have bought the land at their own prices and either planted profitable crops on them or put up buildings.

Last year Gilan's rice growers, with 900,000 people working in the paddies, were unable to produce 550,000 tons of rice. It is worth noting that the task of taking rice seedlings out of storage in the eastern part of Gilan began this year early in the month of Farvardin [21 Mar-20 Apr], and the work of planting the seedlings will begin next week on a case-by-case basis.

Stamping 'Made in Iran' on Export Products Optional

92AS0887B Tehran RESALAT in Persian 8 Apr 92 p 15

[Text] Tehran—IRNA—The Iran Standards and Industrial Research Institute announced that to develop the nation's nonpetroleum exports under current conditions the use of the labels "made in Iran" or "product of Iran" on export goods will be optional for exporters.

It is worth mentioning that before this statement was issued the label "made in Iran" or "product of Iran" was required on the labels of export goods subject to standard regulations.

Regulations for Imports Eased

LD1604121692 Tehran IRNA in English 0859 GMT
16 Apr 92

[Text] Tehran, April 16, IRNA—The Iranian Ministry of Heavy Industries Thursday agreed to the importation and clearance from the customs of all commodities subject to its own tariffs without need for dollar transfer for those commodities.

The public relations office of the ministry said that the agreement had been announced to the Commerce Ministry's department of imports-exports regulations by the manufacturing and self-sufficiency projects department of the heavy industries ministry.

Armed Forces Participate in Reconstruction Efforts

LD1804083692 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 14 Apr 92

[Text] On the eve of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces' Day, a number of commanders and officials in charge of the Self-Sufficiency Jihad Department of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces and those of the ground, air, and naval forces, today told reporters about the role of the armed forces in the area of self-sufficiency and the participation of the armed forces in the reconstruction and renovation of the country.

Brigadier General Arastu-Towhidi, head of the 4th Department of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, referred to the allocation of a large part of the potential resources and equipment of the Armed Forces and other services for the reconstruction of the country in peace time. He said: The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have extensive projects and programs now in the process of being implemented. These include completing the project of supplying the Zayandeh Rud dam water to Yazd; the Zahedan-Kerman railway project; dredging and irrigation of the agricultural fields of Chahbahar with \$16 million worth of investment; the Kerman-Andujerd road construction with a credit of 1.2 billion rials; the construction of an earth and sand dam in Marivan; the construction of the water and sewage network of the city of Bakhtaran; preparing the ground [as heard] in the cities of Zahedan and Zabol; building schools throughout the country; digging canals in the city of Esfahan; setting up a water purification plant for Bakhtaran and Aligudarz; building a housing complex in Bandar-e Anzali; building gymnasiums in Tehran; construction of the runway of Qeshm Island airport; establishment of the armed forces' air link service aimed at helping the country's transport network; and dredging of the Zabol River.

Brigadier General Olfati, who is in charge of the Self-Sufficiency Jihad of the Armed Forces' Joint Staff,

described the activities of that unit. He said: Certain activities have to be undertaken, including the reconstruction of articles that are worn, obsolete, or not repairable; repairs to existing complex equipment; renovation of articles that need to be modernized considering the advances made in technology; designing and building model parts and complex systems, for which hundreds of projects have been implemented; and the initiatives and innovations in the construction of the armed forces' systems and equipment carried out by the innovative forces of the Self-Sufficiency Jihad.

The deputy in charge of the Self-Sufficiency Jihad of the ground forces said that by the end of the current year [20 March 1993], the task of building an armored tank will end. He added: Bearing in mind that some of the equipment deployed in the ground forces during operations and during the length of the imposed war have been damaged, the Self-Sufficiency Jihad of the ground forces has been able to repair, renovate, and use a lot of its equipment and facilities, including 156 tanks, 2,163 light vehicles, and 900 heavy transport vehicles.

The deputy in charge of logistics in the Air Force said: The activities of the Air Force in building and manufacturing important defense articles have been substantial. In line with self-sufficiency policies, the Air Force has embarked on manufacturing transport aircraft which are currently in the process of being mass-produced.

Extensive and successful steps have also been taken with regard to the manufacture of training aircraft and fighter jet aircraft. Preliminary tests in this regard have been completely successful.

The deputy in charge of the Self-Sufficiency Jihad of the Navy described the steps taken by that force toward the goals of self-sufficiency. He said: All the vessels and naval equipment of the Navy that was damaged during the imposed war have been reconstructed by the Navy's expert personnel. The pool for testing ships and the air tunnel for deploying vessels are now functional.

IRI Television Broadcasts American Music

92AS0897H London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] In recent days Islamic Republic television has begun broadcasting happy and exciting songs, to the point that according to KEYHAN of Tehran the foreign diplomats living in Tehran have been "shocked."

According to KEYHAN of Tehran, the broadcast of songs like this, and especially the songs of Frank Sinatra, has surprised everyone so much that among foreigners living in Iran there was talk everywhere of the great sin, meaning the broadcast of the music of an American singer by the media of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KEYHAN of Tehran was even angrier because along with the broadcast of the famous Frank Sinatra song "Strangers in the Night," romantic images befitting the song were broadcast on television.

A foreign diplomat told KEYHAN of Tehran: I recorded this song and the scenes broadcast with it so I would have proof when discussing it with my friends. KEYHAN added: For some time now radio and television have also begun broadcasting Iranian songs from the time before the revolution.

Girls Continue To Wear Hairdo Despite Opposition

92AS0897G London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] The war of the forelocks rages on in Tehran and the major cities between the young girls and the Revolutionary Guards. This war has no victors, and just as the girls are not willing to give an inch to the Revolutionary Guards, as a resident of north Tehran said, they themselves are seen as a kind of defeat for the Hezbollah. These days almost all of the schoolgirls, coeds, and female office staff periodically dye the front part of their hair and let it hang out of their chadors in front. In other words this practice, which was done with other intentions at first, has become stylish. What disturbs the Revolutionary Guards is not a few strands of hair on schoolgirls and coeds, but what is behind all this. The Revolutionary Guards and the Hezbollah correctly perceive it as a political symbol and a sign of opposition to the regime of the Islamic Republic, and especially the preachers.

In bulletins the police precincts have issued in the last few days for the month of Ramazan, indirect reference was made to forelocks and the matter of improper veiling, and a line was drawn in the sand for violators.

Currently most of the girls either ["mush"] their forelocks or dye them various colors. The girls do not generally go willingly with officials to the guard stations or committee headquarters, because there the Revolutionary Guards try importunately and out of jealousy to cut their hair. When the girls see the agents, they usually either get into a fight with them or pull down their scarves.

Triple-Decker Buses Begin Operating in Tehran

92AS0897F London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] Last week triple-decker buses with three separate compartments especially for passengers began operating in Tehran and vicinity. The executive director of the Vahed Bus Company announced: These buses were made in the M.A.N. factories, and they are 23 meters long. The triple-decker buses can carry 230 passengers. The executive director of the Tehran and vicinity Vahed Company told reporters concerning these buses: Since the R.T. [Colit] double-decker buses have been acceptable to the people of Tehran, we undertook to buy triple-decker buses, and if these buses solve Tehran's bus problem, we will import more of them.

Opium Found in Passenger's Suitcase

92WD0591Z Tehran RESALAT in Persian 12 Apr 92 p 14

[Text] Another report from the Public Relations Unit of the Political Ideology Office of the Greater Tehran Police District states: Agents of the investigation team of Mehrabad Airport Precinct, in examining the suitcase of a passenger flying abroad, seized more than 2 kg of opium that had been skillfully stashed in the walls of the suitcase.

Over 200 Kg Narcotics Seized in Baft

92WD0591Y Tehran RESALAT in Persian 12 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] Through the efforts of the Baft Police District personnel, this week more than 225 kg of various types of narcotics were seized.

The IRNA correspondent reports that according to the Yazd Province Police District Public Relations Office, during this period agents, who were inspecting vehicles traveling between Yazd and Bandar 'Abbas, seized 3,000 blank video tapes, 40 video machines, \$04,000 foreign cigarettes, 223 Atari machines, 317 decks of playing cards, and 24 vulgar pictures.

Officials Discover Opium Hidden in TV Sets

92WD0591X Tehran RESALAT in Persian 9 Apr 92 p 11

[Text] A stash of 21.84 kg of opium, hidden in two television sets, was seized in the province of Kerman.

The Central News Unit, quoting the Public Relations Unit of the Political Ideology Office of the Kerman Police District, said that one individual was arrested and turned over to judicial authorities on the charge of smuggling these narcotics.

Likewise, in the last few days, the personnel of the Kerman Police District seized 13.5 kg of hashish and 8 kg of opium from the home of a smuggler.

Agents of the Bam Police District stationed at the Mersad Guard Post also seized 14.5 kg of opium from the cargo of a truck bound for Tehran from Zahedan. According to this report, the truck's two occupants were arrested and turned over to the judicial authorities on the charge of narcotics smuggling.

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